ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S-Her Ludwig BarnayBISOU OPERA HOURE-\$-15—The Opesair
BROADWAY THEATRE-S-LA TOSCA
CASINO-S-Erminia.

DALY'S THEATRE-S-A Midsummer Night's Dream
DOCKSTADER'S-\$-30- Ceriune in Arcadia.

EDEN MUSEE-Erdely! Nacci-Alean.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-Shane ne-Lawn.

LYCEUM THEATRE-\$:15—The Wife.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-\$:10—Heart of Heart
NIBLO'S GARDEN-S-Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

RYAR THEATRE-S-FAUS.

BYARDARD THEATRE-S-PAUS.

BYARDARD THEATRE-S-PAUS. CADEMY OF MUSIC 8-Her Ludwig Barnay THALIAM S POSSAT.

WALLACKS - S:15 - Town and Country.

BY AVENUE THEATHER S:30 - Monbars.

14TH-ST. THEATHER - 8 - Magric, the Midgel.

4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST. - Getty-burg.

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## New Hork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Emperor William lying in state; scenes in and about the cathedral; appearance of the dead monarch; visit of Frederick III to his father's bier; the funeral may be postpored until Saturday to await the arrival of the t zarewitch. The market place at Cabin, Hungary, has been burned; many lives were lost, = Another effort was made in the Dominion House of Commons yesterday to seenre details of the fisheries negotiations. — Another outbreak of Indians in the Northwest is feared.

Congress.-Both branches in session. - Sen ate: Mr. Brown advocated his resolution calling for the repeal of the Internal Revenue laws. House: Speaker Carlisie resamed his place in the House, = In Committee: A tilt over Trusts took place in Ways and Means.

Domestic.-Judge Gresham, of the United States Court, in Chicago, yesterday decided that the Wabash, as a common carrier, could not re-fuse to handle Burlington cars; that no engineer could be forced to work against his will, but that obstruction of traffic by strikers or others would be illegal; switch engineers on the Union Pacific quit work at Council Bluffs on the plea of sickness. = Efforts were made everywhere to raise the snow blockade. = A bill forbidding the formation of trusts was introduced in the Senate at Albany. = The Baltimore and Ohio directors elected vice-presidents and general man

City and Suburban.-The blockade of the railreads running into the city partially raised, a famine in the city, coal and provisions in better shape; only a few street-cars running; mails still practically stopped. — The committee of experts appointed by the Bridge Trustees to examine plans for an improved terminus reported in favor of a semicircular loop capable of holding eighteen cars; a continuous cable is recommended. = The Board of Aldermen passed several reso lutions over the Mayor's veto, and decided to review the parade of the Ancient Order of Hiber mians, ==== Various plans of rapid transit in the city were discussed before the Lapid Transit Committee of the Real Estate Exchange. = Stocks dull, opened firm, reacted, recovered and

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Warmer and fair or partly cloudy. Temperature yester-day: Highest, 37 degrees; lowest, 8; average,

The members of the Ways and Means Committee vesterday endured the painful ordeal of listening to the reading of the "Dark Lantern" bill entire. They certainly deserve sympathy To-day the measure is to be taken up para graph by paragraph, when the minority will have a chance to say something about it. That their suggestions will be heeded, though, is not to be supposed for an instant. The bill was conceived and completed for a purpose, and Mr. Mills and his associates in the midnight conspiracy will naturally stand by their work.

Mr. Heman Clark chose an excellent time for explaining his tunnel scheme to the Real Estate Exchange Rapid Transit Committee. After this week's experience New-Yorkers and their suburban neighbors must look with unalloyed delight upon the idea of being bowled along comfortably and rapidly 150 feet underground, no matter how fiercely the blizzard may howl or how high the snow-drifts heap themselves. Given \$30,000.000, the work could be completed in two years, Mr. Clark says. Let us hope that it will be finished in time for the next blizzard.

Mr. Smalley's belated dispatch from Berlin, after travelling through Germany, England and Ireland and across the Atlantic, wandered down the coast from Nova Scotia to Boston just in time to meet the blizzard, and was there delayed until it could be sent to us on the first wires opened for business after the storm. It graphically describes the scenes without and within the Cathedral, where the dead Emperor Is still lying in state. The crowds were badly handled and displayed so much indecorous impatience that a collision with the troops seemed probable. Fortunately the arrangements were greatly improved after the first day. The intense devotion of the Germans to their Emperor draws them irresistibly to his coffin, and doubtless the brief glimpse of his life-like features fully repaid them for the long hours of waiting in storm and slush.

The array of reasons given by the experts in favor of what is called the "circulating system" for the terminal stations of the Bridge Railroad is undeniably strong. By this plan the incoming and outgoing tracks will be connected by a curve of ninety-feet radius, and all switching, crossing of tracks, etc., will be done away.

reasons for not adopting it must be made extremely clear to satisfy the travelling public that all that can be done for them is being done by the Bridge officials.

Although a second edition of the blizzard seemed not unlikely more than once yesterday. the prospect for good weather to-day is excellent. A sudden thaw now is greatly to be dreaded. The railroads managed to make good headway yesterday toward resuming operations. but the New-York Central was the only one which resumed travel in good shape. In digging out the street railroads much better progress was made in Brooklyn than in New-York. but the reason why is not apparent. The milk famine is not likely to be relieved before Sunday. Other necessaries of life are abundant, although excessive prices are charged in some cases because of the difficulty of transportation. There are no means yet of estimating the loss of life outside the city and along the coast, but there is reason to fear that it may not have

Among the other afflictions which New-York is forced to suffer these days has been that of having at the head of its Health Department a man whose home is out in New-Jersey. At the time of his appointment Mr. Bayles convinced Mayor Hewitt that he was a resident of the city. As a matter of fact, Mr. Bayles is snow-bound in Orange and has not been heard from since last Saturday. Under the rules which he has formulated in Mott-st. no one in the Health Office except bimself is allowed to impart any information to the press, and even such a simple question as one regarding the effect of the short milk supply on the dwellers in crowded tenement-houses had to go unanswered yesterday. This is nonsensical Truly we have come to a pretty pass if this great metropolis is not able to supply enough capable and efficient officials to man its various departments.

UNDERGROUND SUBURBAN TRANSIT. The great storm this week will call renewed attention to Mr. Heman Clark's suggestion that a number of underground railways, at least one hundred and fif'y feet below the surface, be built from some central point in the business part of the city to all the large suburban towns. If the idea is feasible-and no valid arguments have yet been adduced to prove that it is not-nearly a score of towns which are now reached with more or less discomfort and difficulty would be brought within a few minutes of the heart of the city, with the result of making them virtually a part of the great metrop-

Suppose, for instance, that it should be found practicable to build such roads to Brooklyn. Jersey City, Hoboken, Wechawken, Hackensack, Orange, Newark, Elizabeth, Staten Island, Long Island City, Jamaica, Flushing, and a number of towns in Westchester County, it would, of course, be an obvious advantage, as suggested, to have them all start from one point down-town most convenient for businesmen. Where could such a point be found Perhaps the block bounded by Rector and Morris sts. and Washington and Greenwich sts, would meet the requirements. Or if a terminus above the City Hall were considered desirable, it might be found on Centre-st. be-

A plot of land amply large enough to mee the requirements of the united suburban transit companies could doubtless be purchased at a reasonable figure at either of these points, and either one of them would be convenient for business men. It would not be desirable of course to have a union station for all these reads, as it would lead to endless confusion. There would, therefore, he for each road a separate shaft large enough to admit of two immense elevators being used that would carry number of trains leaving and coming into the about a hundred people at once. One of these Grand Central Station; few trains moving in elevators would descend as the other rose. It New-Jersey and none on Long Island; a milk might even be possible to place one of the regular passenger coaches on these elevators, so that the people could quietly take their seats above ground and not have to change until they reached their destination.

The building of such roads would naturally and necessarily revolutionize life in the suburbs of New-York. For each road being independent of all others and having no intermediate stations, trains on all of them could be run at such a rate of speed as to bring the suburban towns nearer to the business centre of the city than the upper part of the city now

is And not only would the transit be quick but certain, while the delays and discomforts incident to ferry transportation would be completely obviated. Some one may say that all this would be detrimental to New-York, because it would tempt its citizens to live in the suburbs. But while it would undoubtedly do that, it would as already stated, make the suburbs so connected with the city virtually a part of the metropolis and cause their interests to be identical. It would, in a word, result in such a healthful expansion of the city as is to-day needed more than anything else.

One of the subsidiary, but nevertheless imortant, results of such a great scheme of suburban transit would be the building up of an immense retail business around the proposed terminal square and the streets adjoining it. This square would be less than fifteen minutes from at least a million and a quarter people. Great drygoods houses rivalling those uptown would therefore spring up in this vicinity, and first-class theatres, and possibly even an opera house would be built for this immense suburban constituency, which could reach such places of amusement more quickly and with less trouble than many New-Yorkers now experience in going to the uptown theatres. The square itself with its stately buildings and busy life would be one of the show places of New-York. and would rank in importance with Union and Madison Squares. It would be virtually all of New-York to a constituency already large

and constantly growing. All that appears to stand in the way of this great plan is the question of money and engineering skill; and this is the sort of question that Americans have always been fond of tackling and answering satisfactorily. Vague. therefore, as the idea now seems, it may yet

become a practical reality. MEAGRE RAILROAD EQUIPMENTS. Among the facts demonstrated by the storm s the weakness of the railroad equipment in this State. None of the roads running into this city, except, perhaps, the Pennsylvania. were at all prepared to fight such drifts as the blizzard threw across their tracks. Storms of great severity are, of course, unusual in any latitude, but they are always among the possibilities, and they come often enough to justify the public in expecting the railroads to prepare with reasonable completeness to deal with

The work of clearing the tracks could have been much more quickly and thoroughly done had the railroads here possessed such snowploughs as are common in the Northwest and in New-England. Behind these enormous ma- the Territories. A similar showing, which we

pile up the snow in heavier masses, and to choke the engines they were meant to aid. All our roads are fairly prosperous. Many are rich. They should have always available the best machinery made for meeting such situations as confronted them on Monday.

A HELPING MAND FROM DAKOTA. New-York City is not without friends in her extremity. M. R. Jewell, of the Chamber of Commerce of Bismarck, Dak., telegraphs as follows to Mayor Hewitt: "Bismarck stands ready to give substantial aid to blizzard sufferers of New-York. Let us know your needs.' Another kind-hearted citizen asks if we want food or clothes, or both. If matters grow worse no doubt we shall hear of meetings to raise money for us in St. Petersburg, contributions will be cabled from Siberia, and if the present unpleasantness, which is in one sense very late unpleasantness, should last well into spring, relief expeditions will be sent out from the shores of Hudson's Bay. All this, and more, may occur, if New-York persists in having sudden eruptions of a Polar climate. Dakota is entitled to shy a stone at us in a

friendly way, for New-York and the East generally have been shying stones at Dakota for a long time. We have been so much in the habit of thinking of that great Territory as the home of the blizzard and the cold snap, that we have not realized that these were the frigid exceptions that proved the rule of her equably salubrious and impartial climate. New-Yorkers would probably be surprised to be told that a large part of the East has a worse climate than Daokta, but an official publication recently compiled by the Commissioner of Immigration there demonstrates it by the remorseless statistics of the Signal Service. He admits that during the winter months the thermometer sometimes registers "considerable coldness." but aside from this he makes no concessions. The isothermal line of 40°-50° mean annual temperature which scoffers have represented as running in the most obliging manner through any region where there is a good deal of land to sell, passes through the wheat countries of Russia, Austria and France, and, in the United States, goes westward through Harrisburg, Cleveland and Chicago, turns northward to St. Paul, and then passes westward even north of the northern boundary line of Dakota and Montana. The air is so dry that, it is claimed, it never chills as the damp atmosphere of the Atlantic States does, and, taking the average, the range is not so low as is commonly supposed. The mean annual temperature in Dakota, derived from observations during fifteen years, was 41.5%; in Minnesota during one year it was 38.1°, and in New-Hampshire 26.59. In Dakota the mean average for the three winter months during a long period of years was 11.89. The average temperature for the six months beginning with October and ending with March, during fifteen years past, has been 21.8°. Much less snow falls in Dakota, on the average, than in New-York. Last winter there was little more than half as much as in Vermont, and there seems to be some disposition to complain that there is hardly enough for sleigh-riding. In 1886 Dakota had 62 cloudy days to 153 in this State, 126 clear days to 76 that we enjoyed, and 175 fair days to 135 for us. The average annual death-rate is only one in 166, while the average for the whole United States is nearly three times as great.

All this being true, we must admit that we have gressly misconceived the climate of Dakota. Our time has come to be humble. With all the business of this great city paralyzed. cut off for a time from all communication with the rest of the country, and threatened with a famine, New-York is in no position to throw any more stones at Dakota because some hundreds of people perished on the prairies in a preferred to watch from inside brownstone fronts. If Dakota will send along her provisions and old clothes, we will accept them. and meekly put them where they will do the most good.

"IQUALIZING " THE OFFICES.

Senator Hale's speech, showing how President Cleveland had out-Jacksoned Jackson in the matter of removals, dealt with the statistics as they stood up to June, 1887. The best part of a year has passed since then, and the axe has been falling steadily. So that a correct showing up to date would be even more unfavorable than that made by Senator Hale. The Senator has not been able yet to present the second instalment he promised. In default of this for the time being, a Maryland Republican calls our attention to a careful statement issued just before election by "The Baltimore Sun," the Bourbon organ, the object of which was to convince Democrats that the President had really made a very clean sweep and was entitled to a great deal of credit, instead of being harshly accused of being a Civil Service Reformer. This statement is somewhat later than Senator Hale's, and although it is not said to be up to date, it is certainly worth noting, especially as it cannot he called the "attack" of an "enemy."

The showing is mainly devoted to Presidential postmasters, and here is the list by

												Reps.
ı												holding
ı											offices	. over.
đ	Alabama	¢									19	2
1	Arkansas									t	17	3
1	California										65	9
ı	Colorado	*		*		*	*				28	2
6	Connecticu	t		*							53	8
ı	Delaware	*	*	*		*	٠				6	1
ä	Florida										17	1
ă	Georgia	*									29	4
ä	Illinois	¥									170	15
ı	Indiana					100					87	3
ä	Iowa .	*	*								124	7
ł	Kansas .										110	6
8	Kentucky										39	1
i	Louisiana										12	Nous
9	Maine .										30	5
9	Maryland										19	4
	Massachuse										126	23
į	Michigan										106	14
9	Minnesota										51	8
ı	Mississippi				*						24	4
ł						4					75	5
ä	Nebraska										74	
9	Nevada	•								ī	7	1
l	New-Hamp	a h l	-			700				÷	82	9
О	New-Jersey							٠		-	64	8
ğ	New-York										219	47
g	North Care				-					÷	24	None
	No. of the Contract of the Con				-			٠		•	136	26
	Oregon .				:						14	6
а	Pennsylvan			:							169	29
j	Rhode Isla			-				_			11	2
8									•	:	18	ĩ
j	South Care					:	:	٠		:	28	2
3	Tennessee	-3			*		:	:	:		73	14
8	Texas .	*	*				:				25	1
9	Vermont	-						•	:	н	81	3
ı	Virginia						:	:	:		15	ĭ
i	West Virgi					:	:	:	:	•	77	7
3	Wisconsin	*:		•	•			*	10.00	90		
ال	Total										2,180	278

This, it will be noticed, does not include

ing the storm were these little ploughs that from one political party, and he had the right cover the cow-catchers, and serve simply to to "equalize" them. We have not heard much of this lately. It would be interesting to know what they think now of his way of "equalizing" the Presidential post offices, for example, between the two parties.

THOSE WRETCHED WIRES.

If, after this experience, the city authorities do not take immediate and effective measures for the burial of the wires, they will deserve severe condemnation. The public's patience compelled to do the work themselves or whether the city does it for them and charges them with the expense is a small matter. Had the wires been in their conduits during the storm, the actual loss in this city, to say nothing of the matter of public convenience, would have been greatly lessened. It is exasperating to think that the enacted will of the people is thus set impudently at naught, as well by their own servants as by the corporations concerned, upon excuses that are paltry and trivial in the last degree. For months the conduits have been in complete feadiness for the deposit of the wires. And yet, the blizzard found us all unprepared, and in a night both the telegraph and the telephone services were rendered almost useless.

It was with great difficulty, and only after repeated efforts, that the simplest local telephone connections could be made, and even when they were made it was scarcely possible to know with whom one speaking, what was being said or which of several tempestuous and conflicting communications was intended for this or that operator. In hundreds of cases the telephone failed utterly. Business in all the local telegraph offices was delayed to such an extent as to make their work almost worthless. Inder such conditions as prevailed for two days in this city, when business was suddenly checked, when men were unable to keep engagements, it was of the highest importance for the public to have telegraph and telephone services of more than ordinary excellence. Their prostration, added to all the rest of the trouble, confounded confusion and vastly increased the general expense entailed by the

pair their lines as to bury their wires, and yet their perversity will doubtless lead them to hold on to the old system in spite of this severe lesson. It seems as if the only way to deal with them is by actual coercion. A letter from Mayor Hewitt, written in his usually direct, not to say caustic, style, informing them that he will cut down their poles if they do not, by a certain date, comply with the law, is probably the only sort of argument that would have weight with them. That would move them ven more rapidly than a blizzard.

happy as when engaged in stabbing Civil Service reform under the fifth rib, The Civil Service Reform Association of this city recently passed resolutions severely criticising the course pursued by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Maynard and Public Printer Benedict in relation to the circular calling upon postmasters to engage in electioneering in behalf of the Democratic party. The resolutions offend "The Union," and it is at pains to have that fact appear. It sneers at the resolutions and at the association; and not content with doing that, this Democratic newspaper is cruel and ungenerous enough to insinuate that President Cleveland indorses the conduct of Maynard and Benedict. "It would seem," remarks "The Union," " that as the President himself takes no umbrage at what these Civil-Service reformers allege to be a disturbance of 'the spirit' of his order, it is just a little gratuitous on the part of other people to find tault." What a comment is this upon the true inwardness of the President's relation to reform, as apprehended by a leading journal of his own party.

When the householder is told nowadays that he can have a ton of coal for \$12, provided he

The striking engineers in the West profess a great desire new to arbitrate their case with the railread, and many innocent people ask, "Why in the world doesn't the railroad arbitrate? Is not arbitration always better?" Certainly, arbitration is always better than fighting. But the difficulty in this case, as in so many others, is that the trades' unions want to resort to it, not in the beginning to prevent a fight, but in the end to conceal the fact that they forced a fight and got whipped in it. There are two ways of settling such a difficulty. One is, to arbitrate it, and the other is, to fight it out. The engineers chose the latter, and having got besten on that are now grumbling because nobody is ready to arbitrate with them. The railroad is right in saying there is nothing now to arbitrate. They were not asked to arbitrate, but were forced, on a day's notice, into a fight, by finding every engine they had deserted: they took up the contest thus thrust on them and won it; they have filled the places of the engineers who left their employment and are now peacefully going on with their work. Why should they want to arbitrate? The next time a strike is threatened arbitration should be proposed before the fight begins, not at the end

Such extreme cold as was experienced this week in this vicinity was exceptional for March. The verage minimum for this month in New-York City is about 17 degrees, although there have been years in which it did not go below 30 degrees. Tuesday, before dawn, the Signal Service thermometer registered 5 degrees above, and Hudnut's 1 below, zero. The lowest March temperature to be found in Dr. Draper's record, which runs back nearly seventy years, is 3 degrees, which occurs only thrice in that period. Here is another feature of our blizzard, therefore, that is practically without a parallel.

The American must have his joke. Those dispatches from Dakota offering us aid as "blizzard sufferers" would not be possible in any other country in the world.

The District Messenger boys fought nobly, along with the rest. We all have our jokes at the boys' expense as representatives of the leisure class, but the truth is they do a great deal of efficient service, helping to make living easier, and during the blizzard many showed a fidelity that amount ed to heroism. At least two cases were reported where boys were badly frozen in the effort to do their duty, one of them being a boy who had been so busy that he had gone without his dinner, and so, being exhausted, had yielded more readily to the cold. This suggests a query-do the regulations of the companies make sufficient allowance in the matter of clothing for cold weather? The boy last named is said to have been insufficiently elad, and in severe weather most of these jacketed boys have the appearance of being so. The companies ought to make a good warm overcoat a part of the winter uniform at the sacrifice of a little esthetic effect, if necessary, or to take other measures to secure the comfort of their messengers, many of whom are at an age when children are not in the habit of thinking for themselves in such matters. Mr. Edward Atkinson writes a long letter to

The Boston Herald' urging, in view of the distressing loss of life in the "Springfield Union" fire, what he claims is the only sure pre ventive of such disaster. This is Ecsses among other advantages those of safety.

conomy and simplicity. If any method of running trains is capable of multiplying the capacity of this railroad to so great an extent of the ground when the only as is claimed for the "circulating system," the capacity of the railroads for fightmake the owners and lessees of every

experience on this subject, says that half an hour's interview with the occupants of " The Springfield Union" Building would have enabled them to avoid the loss of seven lives by an expenditure of \$100 to \$300. He says that if the Legislature will investigate the subject of the lack of proper appliances for saving life in fires, "ten men could e summoned in the city of Boston whose testimony would cause the community to shudder and exclaim in horror and amazement at the dangers which are tolerated because no sufficient attention has been drawn to them." How is it in New-York? In how many buildings in which large numbers is exhausted. Whether the companies are of persons are employed, that are not fire-proof -and very few are fire-proof-are there the simple appliances that would save life in case escape by the stairs and elevators were cut off?

"The Charleston News and Courier" is distinguishing itself of late by the fraternal character of its utterances. It says, commenting upon the recent debate in the House over the Emancipation Proclamation, that "those who have any respect for Mr. Lincoln's memory, together with some regard for historic truth, will do well to let this whole emancipation business slumber peacefully. There is nothing in it especially creditable to Mr. Lincoln as a philanthropist, and he has no earthly claim, on that account, to any especial consideration or regard on the part of the colored people. It would be much more reasonable to commemorate Mr. Jefferson Davis as the immediate cause of the liberation of the slaves, than to erect statues to Mr. Lincoln as the unwilling agent of their imaginary emancipation." a par with the foregoing is this sneer at poor Union veterans who find themselves in almshouses:

Nearly 22,000 ex-soldiers in the almshouses of the Nearly 22,000 ex-soldiers in the almshouses of the Northern States! This is the worst showing yet made for the character of the material of which the Union armies were composed. If any one of these veterans had any sort of "disability" he would be a pensioner, not a parper outright. From what class of American citizens then were so many able-bodied industrial imbecties drawn as to constitute a large army by themselves! It is very strange.

If this had appeared in a Northern paper in reference to Confederate vaterans it, would have

reference to Confederate veterans it would have been stigmatized as brutal and "sectional," But there is nothing an ex-Rebel or a fire-cating newspaper cannot say without incurring this charge, which is hurled at the Northern Republican nearly every time he opens his mouth.

## PERSONAL

Miss Louisa M. Alcott used to receive many reests for her autograph, but systematically ignored them all without regard to the beggar's race, color or previous condition of scryitude.

The survivors of the Lincoln-Cameron Club, who celebrated last week the Hon. Simon Cameron's eighty-ninth birthday anniversary, are already preparing for an imposing demonstration a year hence, when the veteran completes his ninetieth year.

It is stated in "The Post' of San Francisco that Jeff. Davis has been blind in one eye for the past twenty years, but has kept the fact a secret from nearly every one.

Colonel W. R. Morrison and his successful rival, presentative John Baker, both possess the degree of LL.D., conferred upon them by the old McKendree College of Lebanov, Ill.

A real live British peer in America is John Contee Fairfax, M. D., of Northampton, Maryland. According to "Debrett's Peerage" he is the eleventh Baron Pairfax, and last year he received from the Queen a formal invitation to be present with his fellow peers at her Jubilee in Westminster Abbey. This invitation he did not accept. He has now retired from the active practice of his profession and lives quiet, simple life on his farm. The dowager Baroness Fairfax, widow of the tenth Baron, is living Baroness Fairax, widow of the tenth Baron, is living on a ranch in California. Numerous uncles, aunts and cousins of Lord Fairfax are living in this country. Many of them took part in the Robellion, but one of them became a Commodore in the United States Navy. It was Thomas, the sixth Baron Fairfax, who settled the family in this country. They are all descended from the famous Fernandino, second baron, who led the revolutionary forces and defeated the King at Marston Moor; and from his son Thomas, third Baron, who commanded the cavalry at Marston Moor and was in chief command at Naseby.

The late Duke of Rutland and Disraell were enthusiastic enemies. When the latter returned from Berlin bearing " peace with honor" and made himself a Knight of the Garter, some one and made himself did not also make himself a Duke? "A Duke?" ax claimed he; "make myself a Duke? Why, Rutland's a Duke?" The grave of William and Mary Howite is near

that of Keats and Trelawney and the little monu-

"Mr. Plaine called on me one afternoon," says M. Bonnat, quoted in "Gallgnani's Messenger," companied by Mr. Morton. You know I painted portraits of Mr. Morton and his wife while they occupied the American Legation here. Mr. Blaine is a remarkable physiognomist. After glancing about the studio for a few moments he pointed out that head there, which I had just finished, and said: 'That man is evidently a savant.' And sure enough. was the portrait of one of the best-known Parisian physicians. Then turning to another canvas where the features were scarcely more than outlined, he remarked: 'I should say that that is the head of a ble man, one who knows how to make a speech, was standing in front of M. Jules Perry. I asile was standing in front of M. Joles Perry. I assure you that these two remarks made an impression upon me. I only wish I could have conversed in a more satisfactory manner with him. But we had to speak in English, and it seems as if the only words I know leave me whenever I try to express myself in your tongue. You see I have never had time to study English. Shat I know I have learned mainly from my sitters, many of whom are Americans, as you are aware. But I spoke enough with Mr. Bigine to discover that he was a man of extraordinary ability."

Prince William of Prussia, since his recent removal from Potsdam to Berlin, has ceased to be the hold of a season ticket on that branch of the railway. As an economical "pater familias," he preferred to rather than to pay the regular tariff rate, the com-pany courteously holding a first-class car at his dis-posal. His wife, who has had far less occasion to go to Eerlin, never took a commutation ticket, but paid the regular fare as she went or came.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A lover of the "curious in number" has arrived at some interesting facts about Berlin. The city has 210 miles of streets, so that a person might walk ten days in the capital without retracing his steps. If the 1.400,000 inhabitants marched in double file, they would form a line nearly 750 miles in length. If the citizens determined to start upon a journey at the same time, all the cars of Germany would accommodate but 'two-thirds of the number. A Horrible Possibility.—Dear Friend—That gentle

A Horrible Possibility.—Dear Friend—That gentleman who boards as your house seems to be very attentive to you, my dear.

Sweet Girl—He is and I—I love him, but O, what a fisk I am running. We are engaged.

"Risk!"

"Yes, it nearly breaks my heart when the thought comes to me that he may not love me for myself alone but—boo, hoo!"

"Calm yourself, my dear. Why should he marry you if he does not love you!"

"He—he owes mother three months' board."—(Omaba World.

An Apt Auswer.—" Who was the wisest man?" asked the Sunday-school teacher.
"Salomon," primply replied a little girl.
"And who was the holiest!"
"Meace."

"Moses."
"Moses! What makes you think so?"
"Because I often hear papa speaking of 'Holy Moses.' "- (Beston Courier.

The following order was received by a grocer in Kentucky . " Pleas send me by the barrar 2 lbs. coffey, 1 lb. shooger, a pint of whisky & a box of tax. My wife had a baby last night, also a lb. of nails & a munkey reach."

The Date Correct.—She-My darling, it seems such a little while since we entered this house to begin life together. The guad springtime had just begun, the air was vocal with birds and feagrant with flowers; air was vocal with brids and ragram with however, yet, just think, it's almost a year.

He—That's so. I received notice from the landlord this morning that if I wanted to stay in this house I'd better come around and renew the lease. He's going to raise the rent on me, too. Yes, it's nearly a year.—

(Omaha World.

Shrewd Swit dlers.—First Confidence Man—You seem to have struck a streak of had luck, Rill.

Second Confidence Man—Why do 1?

"You've got on such a miscrably cheap, shelf-worn suit of clothes. Don't believe it cost over \$7, did it?"

"No, but these clothes wasn't bught for economy; these elethes means business."

"Rusiress!"

"Yes. I'm tryin' to pass myself off for a rich Philadelphian."—(Omaha World.

adelphian."—(Omaha World.

Saya." The Paducah (Ky.) Standard": "The Crockett family, the descendants of the illustrions 'Davy,' the Tennessee horter, Congressman and here of the Alamo, seem to have turned their attention to liferature. Cave Crockett a grandson, has iong published a paper in East Tennessee. Bob Crockett is one of the sprighthest editors in Arkansas. John Crockett was for a good many years connected with some of the leading papers of Tennessee, and Ingram Crockett, of Hersderson, Ky., is a frequent contribution.

writer, and his antohiography is the delight of every

PLANS OF ACTORS AND MANAGERS. Maggie Mitchell and her company played to a crowded adience last night in the Fourteeath Street Theotre. The andience last night in the Fouriesoth Screet Thestee. The piece, "Maggie, the Midget," was expressly written for Maggie Mitchell by Fred Williams, and her part in it fits ner like a glove. She is ably supported. Miss Marion P. Clifton as "Mrs. Glorcha Fotus"; Charles Abbot, as "Captain Jack Fulconer"; J. T. Galloway, as "Angustus Biackstone Gunn"; R. P. McClannin, as "Magistrate Lycurgus Fotts," and Farle Stirling, as "Ishmael Akbar," the Spanish Gypsy, are especially good. The engagement is limited to two works.

There was an excellent attendance at the Standard Theatro last evening. Owing to the indisposition of Stocia Mackaye, the part of "Paul Kausar" was creditably pos-formed by Witton Luckaye, who has herotofore imperse-

nated the character of "Gouroc."

A. M. Palmer's regular season at the Madison Square A. M. Palmer's regular season at the Madison Squared Theatre, the fourth since he assumed the management of the house, will close on April 28. His company will then appear at the Park Theatre, Boston, for his usual spring season there, closing June 8. After a seven weeks' real the organization will proceed to San Francisco, where they will begin a five weeks' season at the Baldwin Theatre on will begin a five weeks' season at the Baldwin Theatre on August 13. The repertory for the season at the Baldwin in San Francisco and for Boston will include "Jim, the Penman," "Elaine," "Heart of Hearts" and the new play which Mr. Palmer proposes to present on Easter Monday, "Heart of Hearts" is continuing to splendid business, but in order to satisfactorily fill his repertory for the above continued cities it is necessor to produce a new play, the mentioned cities it is necessary to produce a new play, the

mintioned cities it is necessary to produce a new play, the title of which he does not yet care to make public, but which will, with one or two exceptions, enlist the services of all the next text of his excellent company.

The grand testimental cenefit undered to Tony Hart by his professional associates and friends, which was to take place this after a re at the Academy of Music, has bosen postponed until March 23. The committee have taken this action owing to the uncertain state of the weather, and because some who were to have participated will and because some who were to have participated will probably not be able to reach the city. It is also thought that one week from to-day a bill even stronger than the one which has been prepared can be presented. All tick-ets purchased for to-day will be good for the postpened per-

The demand for scats for the remaining performances of

Erminio" is unusually large at present.

The Academy of Music will unquestionably be opened for the first time this week to-night with the first appearance of Herr Barnay in " Kenn." During the carly part of the week the to-pass have but the advantage of turn evening rehears is. On Saturday and Friday evenings "Othello" will be given, and at the matters on Saturday

"Kean" will be given, and at the Larree of Saturday

"Kean" will be remained.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra was unable to give the
concert announced for last evening at Steinway Hail, on
account of the detention of their train by the snow embargo. A later date will be announced as soon as possible.

The performance of "Caste" to be given at the Lyccum
Theatre to-day will be postponed till March 22.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

The wedding of Miss Friedman, which was to take place at Delmonico's last night was postponed, owing to the weather, until next Tuesday. The amateur performance of "Caste," in aid of St.

Mary's Hospital for Crippled Children, arranged to take place at the Lyceum Theatre this afternoon, has een postponed until next Thursday. The parts will be played by Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mmc. Baltazzi

and other amateurs.

The engagement is announced of Miss Fanny Livingston, daughter of William Livingston, to James

Under the patronage of many well-known women, an amateur performance will be given at the Berkeley Lyceum on Friday and Saturday evenings in Easter week, by the Columbia College Dramatic Club. An original buriesque entitled "Captain Kidd; or a Peerless Peeress, and A Haughty Pirate," will be acted. Mr. and Mrs. Ward McAllister gave a dinner party Mr. and Mr. wall and Mr. and Andreau and Mr. a

VETERINARY STUDENTS GRADUATED. The thirty-first annual commencement of the New-

ork College of Voterinary Surgeons and School of Comparative Medicine was held last evening at the arn gie Laboratory, in East Twenty-sixth-st. exercises consisted of music, an address by Professor Biggs, of Believue Medical College, the delivery of valedictory by George H. Roberts, of Roche and the awarding of prizes and the conferring of the degrees by Dr. William T. White, the president of

The winners of the prizes were as follows: Senior Class-First prize, gold modal, Michael Kenny, of Class—First prize, gold medal, Michael Kenny, of this city; second prize, silver medal, Auguste Jasme, of Atlanta, Ga. Junior Class—First prize, silver medai, hobert hichards, of England; second prize, a valuable set of books, charles J. Waldner, of Hellers-fown. Peen. The graduales were twelve in number. They were Michael Kelly, Now-York; George H. Rob-erts, New-York; Henry Henning, Pean.; B. G. Orioff, Mo.; Patrick Burns, New-York; Simon S. Boyer, Penn.; James S. Cuthbert, Ind.; R. A. Melean, New-York; Charles Schooser, New-York; Auguste Jasme, Ga. A large amiliance was present at the exercises. One of the members of the Junior Class walked from New-Rochelle to witness the triumphs of his follow students.

BLIZZARD MONDAY.

(An Invocation to the Spring Poets.)

For those whose wont it is to rhyme Of her the young and fair, Sweet Spring, with dandelions in her hafr-Now is the nick of time For them to dedicate a rhyme To that forerunner of otherent mildness The blizzard Monday's unethoroal wildness !

> Sing, ye Spring Pocts, sing; Let Gotham's ample weikin ring
> With rhythmic tributes to that thrilling day;

Sing, sing a full, premeditated strain, For ye shall never see its like again. At least, while sounds your tuneful chant We'll pray ye sha'n't. Sing, sing, sing, sing, Stand not upon the order of your singing But haste ye all to set the welkin ringing. Sing of the multitudinous snow, Sing of the howling winds, heigh ho!

Whose savage cuts, in truth, Were sharper than the serpent's vannted toeth Sing, sing, sing, sing, sing of the thou-ands fated To be depressed on the clevated-The trains, as all men know, Had just one casual fault-they wouldn't go. sing of the snow-pioughs—sing as how The men that bossed them couldn't speed the plough

Sing, sing, sing, sing, And tearing round with ninety-nine fiend power,-So rushed the Assyrian in the days of old When down he came like wolf upon the fold-

Sing, sing, sing, sing, Sing of the wagons bearing cake and ple, Ah, me and pic! That even now in giant drifts do lie

And waste upon the air-which never eats-Their garnered sweets. Sing of the backmen like the Light Brigade

O, shade of Johu, " what a charge they made:" Sing, sing, sing, Sing stranded Jerseymen, behold them roam

About our streets and yearn for home, sweet hor sing of the Brooklyn Bridge and those whose of a Marked it for once our local bridge of sighs; Sing, storm-stayed travellers, looking very glum, Whose only food was biscutts underdone. Sing the reporters of the daily press; Sing them in stanzas that thank, praise and bless Sing them responding to stern duty's beek He found the weather pretty warm, we're told They said the weather-well, 'twould pass for cold-

III. Sing, sing, sing, sing,-

Why not ! Of poems to Spring the yearly stock on hand Is always greater than the year's demand; Since first this planet into space was hurled No spring-poem famine ever struck the world? But this our Blizzard-'tis a pasture new, An unworked mine, a novel point of view. A maiden theme, a font that freshly wells,

Round which there ring no jeering "chestnut" bells ! So sing, sing, sing, And make the welkin ring With Blizzard poems and not with poems to Sprin

MR. BLAINE MUST TAKE THE FIELD From The Lewistown (Me.) Journal. Without Blaine the Republicans of the country addr.ft. The Republicans of the country will force Mr. Blaine to take the field.

ALGER THE FRIEND OF SOLDIERS.